

New Order In Russia Must Be Based On Sovereignty Of People

Declaration Has Been Issued and Delivered to Allied Governments.

CONFERENCE OF RUSS DELEGATES

Must Be Equality for All in Eyes of the Law, States Document.

Paris, Jan. 29.—(By the Associated Press).—A declaration has been issued and delivered to the Allied governments by what is called "a conference of Russian ambassadors and business men in Paris." The declaration says the object of the conference was to defend the rights and interests of Russia by "solemnly proclaiming in the name and by the order of the united governments of Russia, the principles by which the nation's policy will be inspired."

"No matter when order is restored in Russia," the declaration continues, "the order cannot be founded on the principles which formed the basis of the ancient regime. The principles which form the basis of the new order must be founded on the sovereignty of the people, who will exercise their power through organizations of their own choice, which will be responsible to the people and will guarantee to them the unalienability of their sovereignty."

"No difference is to be made between the people's prerogatives and class privileges. There will be equality for all in the eyes of the law, and free access to all the spheres of the political and social order."

"The rapid development of producing forces, the encouragement of all private initiative and all resources likely to attract capital into the country. At the same time the state must adopt all measures to safeguard for the laboring classes all the economic and social experience accumulated by international practice."

"The most important question must be the settlement of the agricultural problem which, in addition to the power, must be solved in the interest of the large masses."

"During the revolution a disorderly movement occurred on the part of peasants who took possession of the land. This exceptional situation demands exceptional means for dealing with it, but to return to the ancient state of affairs is impossible. Peasants must own more land than hitherto, but, for the present state of anarchy there must be substituted some legal basis."

The declaration continues by advocacy of "administering de-centralization" and recalls that after the revolution of 1917, the new Russia proclaimed the independence of Poland and reversed the lines uniting Russia and Poland. At that time, it is said, the autonomy of the Baltic peoples was urged.

"This work, interrupted by the Bolshevik movement, must be resumed," the declaration says. "New Russia must destroy at their origin the artificial causes of nationality discrimination. She must cause the unity of the state to become organic by making the interests of the state, as a whole, correspond to the particular interests of each of the nationalities represented in the country."

ENLARGE POWERS OF COMMISSION

Recommended As Solution of Railroad Problem.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Maintenance of the Interstate Commerce Commission as the supreme regulatory body, with greatly enlarged powers, was recommended as the solution of the railroad problem upon the return of the carriers to private ownership, before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee today by Edgar J. Rich, of Boston, representing the associated industries of Massachusetts.

Upon his proposals the commission would be given exclusive control over both state and interstate railroads and over the issuance of securities, complete power to prescribe conditions for the common use of equipment and terminals by the carriers, and authority to appoint boards to make wage adjustments. Additional commissions would be created to handle details. Mr. Rich favored repeal of the Anti-Trust and Anti-Trust laws insofar as they relate to the railroads.

While the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Rich said, has been very much criticized in certain quarters because it has not always been alive to certain transportation problems, it has established itself in the public confidence because of its integrity and the fact that it has never been accused of being influenced by partisan political considerations.

STUDENTS PARADE

London, Jan. 29.—High school students paraded the streets at Bremen on Monday carrying black, red and white flags. Twenty of them, when arrested, declared the demonstration to be one of respect for the former Emperor and not in favor of the monarchy, according to a Central News despatch from Copenhagen.

Ask Legislature To Look Into Affairs Of This City New Procedure In State

Senator George B. Clark Introduces Bill at Request of Bridgeport Taxpayers' League—Investigate Entire Administration—Claim Charter Violation.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 29.—For the first time in Connecticut's history the general assembly has been asked to investigate a city's affairs. Today Senator Clark, Democrat, in behalf of the Bridgeport Tax Payers League, offered a bill to raise a committee consisting of two senators and three representatives to investigate the administration of that city, its finances, its laying of bonds, asserting violation of the city charter in many ways. The league claims that through violation of the charter to which no attention has been paid, there has been an overexpenditure of municipal funds amounting to \$400,000 in one year. The bill was tabled until tomorrow.

An interesting incident of its introduction was that Lieutenant-Governor Wilson, who received it, is mayor of the city.

Before being offered, several amendments were made to the bill. Senator Bartlett said he would have moved immediate passage were it not for the fact that the bill does not limit expense of the inquiry, which is chargeable against the state. He asked Senator Clark to eliminate the provision that the state should foot the bill and to place a limit on the amount to be expended. Senator Clark was unable to do this at a moment's notice, so on suggestion of Senator Klett the bill was laid over until tomorrow. Lieutenant-Governor Wilson saying that he offered no objection to it other than voted by Senator Bartlett.

There was a protest from Bridgeport signers against two bond bills which went in yesterday. This went to the finance committee.

Governor Holcomb sent to the senate the Federal prohibition amendment and it was made the order of the day for Tuesday at 12 o'clock. The amendment will be printed in the Journal. Advocates of it today claimed the senate by a close margin where as, heretofore, its rejection in the upper branch had been looked for.

The committee on executive nominations reported favorably on various nominations, including appointments made by the governor last week, and these went to the calendar.

An incident, accompanying the signing of "how dry I am," led by Colonel Eagan of New Haven, which affected much in the House just when members were expecting to receive the prohibition amendment, came with the breaking of a water pipe over the ceiling in the rear. A torrent of water came down, changing the auditorium "dry" house to a "wet" one for the time being. The force of the water forced its way into the auditorium, and the "Morrison Code" against which teachers are protesting by the hundred, fell upon it. The material damage was not great.

A boxing bill would create with three men a state athletic commission with salaries to regulate boxing and wrestling exhibitions and wrestling bouts. Inspectors would be appointed and the commission would make its report to the general assembly. Clubs or corporations holding events would be required to submit to the commission.

REVENUE BUREAU WARNS PEOPLE AGAINST FAKE EXPERTS ON TAXES

A warning against "fake experts" on income tax has been sounded by the revenue bureau in a statement received by Collector James J. Walsh from Commissioner Daniel C. Rogers.

"Business houses and individual taxpayers are being canvassed this year by numerous so-called 'Income Tax Experts' who offer to use their special knowledge of income tax wisdom to relieve the busy taxpayer from all worries about his tax responsibilities. It is to be made public announcement, for the information of taxpayers, that an investigation of the qualifications of many of these 'experts' will develop the fact that very few have had the training and experience that would place them anywhere near the expert class."

Some of them were formerly temporary employees of the government who are attempting to capitalize their knowledge of the revenue laws and knowledge of the revenue laws and experience of the revenue laws as income tax experts obtained after long and costly experience by means of printed instructions of doubtful value.

"Taxpayers should not allow themselves to be imposed upon by strangers who claim to be income tax experts. They should discriminate carefully between really helpful, authoritative advice in tax matters, and the irresponsible boasts peddled under glittering pretenses."

The Bureau is arranging to furnish for the benefit of income taxpayers in every city and town in the country, a free advisory service by trained collectors, agents, inspectors and deputies. At the offices of Collectors and City Deputies, and at other central points, free information and advice with respect to filing returns under the new Revenue Bill may be had up to the final date for filing such returns.

Bankers, trust companies and similar responsible institutions have always co-operated in furnishing authentic

RATIFICATION PROCLAMATION

Washington, Jan. 29.—Ratification of the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution, effective January 16, 1920, was proclaimed today in a proclamation signed at 11:20 a. m. at the State Department by Acting Secretary Polk.

WILSON TRYING TO AVOID TRIP

Tells Causes Will Impel Him to Re-cross Ocean in Spring.

Paris, Jan. 29.—Much as President Wilson still hopes to avoid a second trip to Europe, it begins to look as if the trend of Peace Conference affairs would cause him to feel impelled to re-cross the Atlantic in the early spring.

The President is waiting to see what the remaining 15 days of his stay in France will bring forth before finally deciding on his course. He is said to have told American officials that if events indicated the need of his return he felt that his course would be found fully justified when he addressed Congress, as he plans to do almost immediately on his return to the United States. He has abandoned the idea of returning by way of England and stopping at Oxford to receive the degree which that university desires to confer upon him.

If his present plans hold, therefore, he will sail from Brest on the steamer George Washington, now on her way to France, between February 10 and 15, going direct to the United States. The steamer will probably take the southern route, which she followed on her way over to avoid bad weather.

President Wilson's arrival home with plans for departing for Europe again would bring up the question of an extra session of the new congress with Republican majorities in both Houses. The best available opinion is that if an extra session should be thought inevitable the President would call it before his return to France, probably setting the date about some time in June, expecting to finish the business of the Peace Conference in time to return to Washington and to the White House when the new congress assembled.

FIVE KILLED IN MARBURG

Disturbance on Arrival of American "Debarcation Mission."

Laibach, Jan. 29.—Reports from Marburg state that quite a serious disturbance broke out there on the arrival of an American "debarcation mission" under command of Colonel Miles. It is reported that five persons were killed and 30 injured. General Major, of the Jugo-Slav army, is said to have restored order there.

London, Jan. 29.—German residents of Marburg, Styria, made a demonstration in the streets of that town on Monday in honor of the arrival there by airship of an American mission headed by Colonel Miles. According to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Vienna, the action of the Germans aroused General Major, the Jugo-Slav commander, who ordered the people to disperse. When his order was not obeyed, the despatch adds, he commanded his troops to fire with the result that eight persons were killed and many injured.

Marburg is a town in Styria, Austria, on the Drave river. Nothing in recent despatches would seem to explain the presence of an American commission there.

PHILADELPHIA HONORS TROOPS

First Soldiers Who From Abroad to Land at That Pier.

Philadelphia, Jan. 29.—Bringing home 2,096 troops from France, the liner Haverford today flashed by radio the news that she will pass in the Delaware Capes about five o'clock this evening and will reach her docks in Philadelphia about eight o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Haverford sailed from Brest on January 15 with sixty officers and 1,836 men of the 68th Regiment, Coast Artillery, and a large contingent of colored soldiers. In addition she has on board thirty-seven sick and wounded soldiers.

The returning soldiers will parade from the dock to the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania railroad, where they will board waiting trains for Camp Dix. There they will be mustered out of service.

These are the first troops who fought in France to be landed at this port and elaborate preparations will be made by the Peace Jubilee committee to give them a hearty welcome.

NOTHING TO DO WITH AMERICANS

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 29.—At least one of the crimes attributed by Paris newspapers to have been committed by Americans in the city has turned out not to be of American planning or execution. The case was that of the theft of a taxicab attributed by the intrinsigant to two Americans who were said to be making a specialty of this kind of crime. The men who stole the automobile have been arrested. There were three of them and are proved to be a deserter from the French army and the others French civilian accomplices.

Peace Conference Confronted With Three Secret Treaties

Strike On Clyde Grows More Serious; All Large Shipyards Are Closing

Strikers Say Object is to "Remodel Trades Unionism"—Miners in Many of Collieries in West Scotland Also Go Out—Much Rioting in Streets of Belfast.

London, Jan. 29.—The strike on the Clyde was reported today to be growing more serious. Almost all the big shipyards and engineering works are on the verge of closing down or are carrying on their work with small forces.

The strikers say that their object is to "remodel trades unionism" and to establish on a national basis the policy of "direct action," of which this strike is an example.

The leaders of the Glasgow strikers are said to be trying to link up the strike on the Clyde with the strikes in Belfast and London, notwithstanding the differences in the aims of all three of these movements.

Miners in many of the collieries in West Scotland have struck in sympathy with the men who threw down their tools at Clyde. This action was taken in spite of their leaders' protests.

A strike conference was held at Glasgow on Tuesday and was attended by delegates from all parts of Scotland, as well as Grimsby, Rugey and London. It was decided to support the strike committee and submit to the government proposals for a settlement on a basis of a forty-hour week. It was also decided that the strikers would in no case approach the government or their employers.

It was announced at the meeting that the strikers in the Clyde district are estimated to number 70,000.

Belfast, Jan. 29.—There was much rioting in the dark streets here last night. Many plate glass windows in stores along prominent streets were smashed and some of their contents were stolen. The police frequently charged with their clubs upon the rioters.

London, Jan. 29.—Weakness and subordination of conviction to personal interests is charged against many of the trades union leaders by Food Controller George H. Roberts in an interview printed in the Mail today. He says this is one of the chief causes of the "present anarchy" in the industrial circles of Great Britain.

Mr. Roberts, who is a veteran labor

AN OPEN LETTER FROM GIFFORD PINCHOT TO SENATOR PENROSE

There is a matter of great importance to the Republican party to which I would like to direct your attention. Before doing so, I want to recall that I ran against you for the United States Senate in 1914, and was beaten. I had no complaint to make at the time and I have none now. I mention it merely because there will be a tendency on the part of certain persons to attribute this letter to disappointment or spite. I can assure you honestly that it has nothing to do with either.

Someone, however, ought to take the burden of writing you this letter in the absence of any sign that someone is going to do it. I have decided to assume the duty and write it myself.

Like millions of other Republicans, I am anxious to see the Democrats beaten in 1920. Like them, I see in the possibility of your election to the chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Finance one of the principal obstacles in the way of such a victory.

It is well known that the middle West will cast the deciding vote in the next Presidential election. The middle West knows you mainly as the most perfect living representative of the worst type of politics in America. Indeed I am inclined to think it is fair to say that no other man in our history has ever represented so many Americans all that is worst in American public life. If this is true, it is a record, and you are entitled to whatever credit goes with it.

The people of the United States know that the great monopolies are your friends, and that you accepted a check for \$25,000 from the Standard Oil Co. and thanked them for it. They know that you have always been the champion of the liquor interests.

The women know that you have steadily worked and voted against equal suffrage and child labor legislation. The farmers know that in 1911 you voted for the Canadian Reciprocity Bill, which left farm products unprotected and put a high tariff on trust products.

The railroad men know that you voted against a bill providing for block signal systems on all railroads, which would make travel much safer for employees and public alike.

The wage earners know that the American Federation of Labor has officially declared you to have been "uniformly hostile or negligent to labor's interests in the United States Senate."

The Progressives know that you opposed Roosevelt in the Republican National convention of 1912. When the people of Pennsylvania had declared overwhelmingly for him, they knew that you were largely responsible for the split in the Republican party in 1912 and the election of a Democratic President.

The progressive Republican Senators are fully aware of the danger to party harmony and success in 1920 through your candidacy, and they have been fighting it hard. The name of the chairman of the Committee on Finance will be inseparably attached to the coming Republican tariff bill, which will probably be more widely known and discussed by our people than any other bill before the next Congress. It will be argued by the Democrats that you could not be a chairman of so important a committee and in charge of so critical a bill unless the Old Guard were in control of the Republican party. This argument is likely to be effective with great numbers of progressive Republicans, as well as with Democrats disgusted with Wilson and anxious to vote against him if they can.

If you write the next tariff bill the people will believe, and they are likely to be right, that it is unduly favorable to special privilege and monopoly. The Payne-Aldrich tariff bill was fatal to the Republican party in 1912. What would a Penrose tariff do to it in 1920?

You are a liability. The undivided support of all the forces you represent would fall far short of carrying the Republican party to victory in 1920, even if the liquor interests had not lost their strangle hold on American politics.

On the other hand, the Republican party cannot win against the Democrats unless the farmers, the women, the progressives and some of the organized workers vote with us. Your name as chairman of the Committee on Finance would go far to insure their hostility to the Republican party.

The obvious fact is that you ought not to be chairman of the Committee on Finance. The mere possibility of a Republican misfortune. You know better than any other man, what a burden you have been to the Republican party. You can not fail to know how much the success of the Republican party in 1920 means for the welfare of the nation, and how you are standing in the way.

If you are not a good enough Republican, are you a good enough American to withdraw your name?

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Polish Question and Instructions For Mission Also Discussed.

REPRESENTATIVES BEFORE COUNCIL

Future of German Colonies Most Interesting Phase of Meetings.

Paris, Jan. 29.—The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference had before it for consideration on assembling this morning the Polish question and the instructions to be given the Allied mission to Poland, recently authorized and about to leave on its eastward journey. The program called for the appearance of Polish and Czechoslovak representatives before the council to present their views.

In connection with the territorial questions before it the Peace Conference is confronted by no less than three secret treaties, says the Paris edition of the London Daily Mail today.

"The first is the treaty between Great Britain, France and Italy defining the limits of the Adriatic coast, which conflicts violently with Jugo-Slav and Czechoslovak interests," the Mail continues. "The second is the treaty between Great Britain and Japan under which Japan gets the German islands in the north Pacific. The third is the treaty between Great Britain and the King of the Hedjaz under which Damascus forms a part of the territory given to the Hedjaz kingdom."

"Damascus lies near the border line of the spheres of control in Syria and Palestine agreed upon between the British and French. Under the agreement Palestine from the sea of Galilee to the Egyptian border is a British protectorate administered for the special benefit of the Jews, while north of the sea of Galilee to Asia Minor it comes under the French. The latter, however, are most anxious to have Damascus included within their sphere, while the Hedjaz delegates are equally anxious to retain Damascus, as it is already under their administration."

London, Jan. 29.—Stating that President Wilson made an important speech at Tuesday's meeting of the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference during the discussion of the future of Germany's colonies, the Paris correspondent of the Mail adds:

"President Wilson persists in his desire to secure some form of international control, and the Allies are seeking a plan which, while giving the practical power desired by the nations who want the German colonies for their own, will still provide some shadowy form of internationalization for the purpose of satisfying Mr. Wilson's ideals."

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 28.—The future of the colonies taken from Germany has become one of the most interesting immediate phases of the problems under consideration by the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference. Hearings now are being given by the Supreme Council to members of the conference and to colonial experts. The council also is proceeding with the consideration of a general policy which shall be adopted by the five great powers.

The hearings have progressed to the stage where the existence of views greatly at variance with those set forth in President Wilson's fourteen points have been disclosed. This development has determined the American delegates to urge the adoption of the American plan at the outset, in order to keep the rival claimants within the bounds of fairness.

This plan looks to international control of the colonies, backward nationalities and tribes by individual powers or by agents to be known as "mandatories" of the League of Nations. These agents are to derive all their powers from the league and to act entirely on the lines of policy dictated by that body.

The distribution of these guardianships is to be made by the League of Nations; so its successful application is wholly dependent upon the consummation of the league.

EXTEND PERIOD FOR FILING INCOME TAX

Washington, Jan. 29.—The period for filing income and profits tax returns probably will be extended by Internal Revenue Commissioner Rogers from March 15 to April 15 or even later, it was stated today. This would give taxpayers about two months in which to make out and file returns.

TROOPS LEAVE FOR WEIMAR

Berlin, Tuesday, Jan. 28.—(By the Associated Press).—Two battalions from one of the crack German regiments will leave for Weimar this week. They will be quartered there during the sessions of the National Assembly and will be at the government's disposal in case of emergency.

SOLDIERS PAID UNTIL PEACE

London, Jan. 29.—The pay of the soldiers of the British army who will be retained until a peace footing again is reached probably will be twenty-one shillings a week and food and lodgings, according to a statement made by W. W. Appleton, secretary of the general federation of trade unions to the Daily Mail.

The British cabinet at a special meeting Tuesday decided to retain 1,000,000 of the mobilized forces "to finish the job." It was said the pay of the men would be increased largely and a new scheme of leave of absence introduced.

France is in need of farm machinery and tools.

PRESS TELEPHONE CONTROL BILL

Washington, Jan. 29.—Approved by the House postoffice committee, a resolution providing for termination of government control of telephone and telegraph lines next December 31 was pressed for passage in the House under plans made today by Chairman Moon of the committee.

After hearing Postmaster General Bureau on proposed extension of control, the committee late yesterday approved the resolution by a vote of ten to eight, three Democrats joining with seven Republicans to end the control at the beginning of next year.

Also, the school children have to go into so many different enterprises now, that they ought to have a study day once in a while.